

1914.

H A N W E L L

Urban District Council.

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# Annual Report

O F

GEORGE HOPE, D.P.H., L.R.C.P., M.R.C.S., ETC.

(London.)


Medical Officer of Health.

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Hanwell:

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1914.

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HANWELL

Urban District Council.

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Area in Acres	...	...	...	1,067
Population at Census 1891	...	...	...	6,139
Population at Census 1901	...	...	...	10,437
Population at Census 1911	...	...	...	19,129
Population at the middle of 1914	...	...	...	21,013
Birth Rate for 1914	...	...	...	28.08
Death Rate	...	...	...	8.4
Death Rate corrected	...	...	...	10.9
Infantile Mortality Rate	...	...	...	108.3
Number of Houses and Flats	separately assessed		occupied	3,963
			unoccupied	45
Rateable Value October 1914...	...	...	...	£93,863
Assessable Value, General District				
Rate October 1914	...	...	...	£88,329





# ANNUAL REPORT for 1914.

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BEACONSFIELD HOUSE,

HANWELL, W.

To the Chairman and Members of the Hanwell Urban  
District Council.

GENTLEMEN,

I have the honour to submit the following report on the outstanding features characterising the public health of your district during the year, 1914.

The Population at the middle of 1914 estimated in the same way as in previous years was 21,013.

The number of Houses and Flats separately assessed—occupied 3,963, unoccupied 45.

Rateable Value, October 1914, £93,863.

Assessable Value, General District Rate, October, 1914, £88,329.

### **General Death Rate.**

The total number of deaths registered in the district was 177, of which 3 were of non-residents. There were also 57 deaths of people belonging to this District which occurred in other Districts, the uncorrected death rate is therefore 8.4 and the nett death rate 10.9 per 1000 of the population, as against 10.9 and 13.5 of the Census year 1911. The rates previous to this period are fallacious owing to their being founded on an over estimated Population.

### **Births.**

During the year 1914, 471 Births occurred and were registered in the District.

There were also 9 Births to residents that occurred whilst outside the District, of these 3 were boys and 6 were girls, so that the total number of Births for the year is 480 as against 478 last year. By referring to Table I. it will be seen that the number of Births is decreasing. This has been common throughout the country and the reason has been attributed to so many different causes that it is not necessary now to discuss any of them.

The Birth Rate for the year is therefore 22.8 per 1000

of the population as against 22.7 of last year.

### Infantile Mortality.

Of the 52 deaths of infants 46 occurred at home, and 6 in Institutions elsewhere. Eight of the former were illegitimate.

As the Infantile Mortality Rate is founded on the actual number of Births that occurred during the year and not on an estimated population it is more accurate, and to be depended upon than the Death Rate, which during an Inter-Census period is likely to be fallacious due to difficulties and errors in estimating the population of an ever changing District.

The number of births being 480 and the deaths of infants under one year 52, the Infantile Mortality Rate for the year is 108.3 per 1000 births. This is higher than last year, but compares very favourably with the Infantile Mortality Rate for 1911 when it was 140.9 per 1000.

By referring to Table IV. it will be noticed that of 460 Legitimate Births there were only 44 deaths, whereas of the 20 Illegitimate 8 died within the year, also that of the 52 deaths of infants 21 occurred under 4 weeks old.

### CHILD WELFARE WORK.

It will be seen by referring to the Lady Health Visitor's Report which is appended hereto, that the Council is taking active measures in dealing with the excessive death rate of infants which has been so common in past years in this district as well as throughout the country.

The notification of Births Act came into force in this District on the 19th. July 1912 and, under my direction all Births are visited and kept under observation by the Lady



Health Visitor who has now been established in the District during the past five years.

An excellent Day Nursery has been established in one Ward of the District, branches of which I would like to see spread to the other Wards. Much good work has been done during the year amongst those children whose mothers unfortunately are compelled to go out to work. I referred to this matter some years ago in my Annual Report and I find that the good I then predicted by the establishment of such an Institute is now being carried out, and further in accordance with the memorandum of the Board of Education Circular 758. on the teaching of Infant care and management in Public Elementary Schools, 1910, arrangements have been made for the holding of classes for the elder girls at this Day Nursery and I believe eventually much benefit will be derived thereby, and so much enthusiasm has been aroused in this matter, that one of the popular illustrated daily papers published photographs of these classes.

Quoting again from the Report of the Medical Officer to the Local Government Board for 1912-13 as regards Infant Mortality according to the chief occupations and groups of occupations. Among the families of Army Officers in 1911 the infant mortality per 1000 Births was only 44, of Naval Officers and Solicitors 41, of Medical Practitioners 39 and the rate of infant mortality of the middle classes generally was only 61 per cent of the total mortality rate of the country, among legitimate infants. With these figures must be compared the average rates of infant mortality among artisans of 113, among miners of 160, unskilled labourers 152 and agricultural labourers 97 per 1000 births.

### **Pathological Means for Diagnosing Disease.**

The Council have for many years past had an arrangement



with the Clinical Research Association for the examination and report upon specimens sent to them under this agreement viz:—Sputum for the detection of Tubercle Bacilli, Swabs for the detection of Diphtheria, and blood for Typhoid Fever etc. but unfortunately this gratuitous service on the part of the Council is not accepted to the extent that one would expect by the Medical men practising in the District. The following table shews the number of Bacteriological Examinations carried out during the year.

Diseases examined for	Result.		Totals.
	Positive.	Negative.	
Tuberculosis	11	27	38
Diphtheria	14	29	43
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
Total	25	56	81
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>

### Acute Infectious Diseases.

The following table shews the cases of these diseases notified each month during the year.

Month.	DISEASES NOTIFIED.						Totals.
	Diphtheria.	Erysipelas.	Scarlet Fever.	Typhoid Fever.	Opthalmia Neonatorum.	Puerperal Fever.	
January	6	4	6	0	0	1	17
February	5	1	8	0	0	0	14
March	2	1	6	1	0	0	10
April	4	2	1	0	0	0	7
May	1	3	2	0	0	0	6
June	1	3	6	0	0	1	11
July	2	1	10	0	0	0	13
August	3	3	5	0	0	1	12
September	2	1	10	0	0	0	13
October	4	2	41	0	0	0	47
November	5	3	25	0	0	0	33
December	0	1	6	0	1	0	8
	<hr/> 35	<hr/> 25	<hr/> 126	<hr/> 1	<hr/> 1	<hr/> 3	<hr/> 191

There were also 61 cases of Tuberculosis notified:—

By referring to Table II appended hereto the ages at which these cases occurred as well as the part of the district in which they resided can be seen.

### **Diphtheria.**

Of the 35 cases notified, 2 proved fatal.

As well as providing for the examination of Specimens for the detection of this disease, as already mentioned, the Council supply gratuitously a supply of Antitoxin on the request of a Medical man practising in the District, 4,000 units being given immediately on application at my residence, or the Council Offices, but although this is generally known, only comparatively few applications have been made for same.

As already mentioned 43 Specimens were examined, 14 proving positive and 29 negative.

### **Scarlet Fever.**

Of the 126 cases of this disease notified there were no deaths, the disease was of a very mild character.

### **Isolation Hospital.**

Our cases of Scarlet Fever and Diphtheria are admitted to the Ealing Isolation Hospital by arrangement, the fee being  $2\frac{1}{2}$  guineas per patient per week.

It will be noticed by referring to Table II. that a much larger number of these cases have been removed to Hospital than in previous years. The cases that occur at the Central London District and the Park Schools are removed by the Metropolitan Asylums Board to their Hospitals.

Owing to the prevalence of Scarlet Fever in Ealing this authority was for a time unable to receive our cases which were then admitted to the Brentford Hospital at an increased fee of 3 guineas per patient per week, and also into Acton Hospital.

It can easily be understood that this has been an expensive matter for the Council to deal with, so much so, that the putting up of a temporary structure was contemplated at the end of 1913 and I was requested to consult with the Surveyor as to the practicability of dealing with the question of Isolation Hospital accomodation by means of a temporary Hospital, and I reported to the Public Health Committee at their meeting on December 30th., 1913 that "I am of opinion that it is necessary to provide such accomodation which I believe according to modern methods could be provided at a reasonable cost." It was suggested that only one ward should be provided as a beginning, for Scarlet Fever cases only, these being by far the most numerous, and requiring isolation as much for social convenience, and to prevent interference with business, as for treatment and care of the patients. The comparatively few cases of the more fatal disease Diphtheria, could still be admitted to the Ealing Hospital.

The matter is still under the consideration of the Council and plans have been submitted for the approval and sanction of the Local Government Board for the Loan to carry out the work for a Hospital with 14 beds, the matter being held over on account of the war.

### Enteric Fever.

The case that occurred was contracted outside the District and proved fatal.

### Small Pox.

There were no cases notified.

### Vaccination Decrease.

As Public Vaccinator for the District I am aware of the vast decrease in vaccination, both Primary as well as re-Vaccinations. It is unnecessary for me to repeat my opinion on this, which I consider an increasing menace to the community.

### Measles.

There was only 1 death from this disease, as against 7 last year, there will probably be more next year.

I dealt fully with this matter in a previous Annual Report, it is therefore unnecessary for me to repeat it now

### Whooping Cough.

There were 10 deaths of children from this complaint.

### Cerebro-Spinal Meningitis.

There were not any cases of this disease notified during the year.

### Poliomyelitis.

There were not any cases notified.

### Tuberculosis.

This disease has received special attention during the year; as already stated the Council have for some years



past gratuitously provided means of having specimens examined by the Clinical Research Association, for its early detection. Unfortunately again the Medical men do not avail themselves of the opportunity to the extent that they might do. 38 specimens were examined, 11 proved positive and 27 negative.

Altogether 61 fresh cases of Tuberculosis were notified during the year, 42 of these were Pulmonary, and 19 of other parts of the body. These cases have all been frequently visited and kept under observation as can be seen by referring to the Reports of the Lady Health Visitor and the Sanitary Inspector.

There were 20 deaths from Pulmonary Tuberculosis.

### **The Sanitary Circumstances of the District.**

These remain the same as mentioned in my previous Reports.

An enquiry was held on March 4th. 1913 by W. O. E. Meade-King, Esq. M. Inst. C.E. an Inspector of the Local Government Board into the application of the Council for sanction to borrow £3,500 for the provision of a Refuse Destructor and Disinfecting apparatus. Sanction was granted, and the structures are now at work. I append hereto a few notes thereon kindly supplied by your Surveyor.

### **Notes on Destructor and Disinfector.**

The Refuse Destructor at the Sewage Farm has been in work since 6th April, 1914, from which date the whole of the House Refuse collected in the district has been disposed of by this means, doing away with the somewhat objectionable method of barging away formerly adopted.



The resulting clinker from the furnaces has been utilized for road foundations, broken up for concrete etc., and the steam generated in the boiler, worked from the fires, has been utilized for Sewage Pumping and the Disinfector.

An up-to-date Disinfecting Apparatus by Goddard Massey and Warner, Ltd., of Nottingham, has been erected adjoining the Destructor building, the steam required for operating which is generated in the boiler attached to the Destructor as mentioned above. A hand fired vertical boiler is provided for use should the Destructor be shut down for repairs.

The Disinfector was first used on 11th. May last, and up to 31st. December has been worked on 89 occasions. This represents not only a great convenience, but a considerable economy in carrying out this work, as the sum of 15/- a time was formerly paid to an adjoining authority for the use of their Disinfecting Apparatus, situated about two miles from the centre of the Hanwell district.

The Sanitary work and inspections carried out during the year can be seen by referring to the report of the Sanitary Inspector and the tables appended hereto.

Every means is taken to remedy sanitary defects as soon as ascertained by report, by myself, the Sanitary Inspector and Lady Health Visitor, and special attention is given to endeavour to prevent overcrowding, although in a suburb such as this is, it is often a very difficult matter. The demand for houses and flats by those who practically only reside in the District at night time and during holidays or other enforced reasons for staying away from business, causes such competition that there are very few empties, and rents are high, if otherwise they would soon be invaded by undersirables from other adjoining districts.

We have practically no factories or large Industrial works in the District, the work people residing here are nearly all employed outside in other Districts, at such places as the Hanwell Asylum which is situated in the Southall-Norwood District.

According to the Bye-laws with respect to Houses let in Lodgings or occupied by members of more than one family as I pointed out on a former occasion the cubic space stated in clauses 3, 4, 5, 6 is not sufficient. According to these the space laid down for a room occupied for sleeping purposes only, is for an adult only 300 cubic feet, and children under 10 years only 150 cubic feet, and if the room is occupied for a living as well as a sleeping apartment the cubic space allowed is 400 cubic feet for an adult and only 200 cubic feet for a child under 10 years, so that 2 children are considered equivalent to one adult.

A man, his wife and 2 children just under 10 years can sleep in a room with only 900 Cubic feet between them, which is only increased to 1,200 cubic feet if they occupy the room for all purposes. Again it often happens in the smaller houses and flats that on inspection one is told a room is only occupied by one or two persons, if one could see the conditions at night time, it would be frequently found that there were additional Lodgers and others, who only put in an appearance in the evening, and are off to work early in the morning.

These conditions must prevail in all suburbs around London where the demand for houses is so great, and if the rents are lowered an undesirable class of loafers who often pay no rent, but are a perfect nuisance to the Sanitary Authorities, the Landlord and their neighbours, immediately invade them.

Statement required by Article V. of the Housing (Inspection of District) Regulations, 1910 in regard to the Inspection of dwelling houses under Section 17 (1) of the Housing, Town Planning &c. Act, 1909.

1.	Number of dwelling houses inspected under and for the purposes of the Section ...	216
2.	Number of such dwelling houses which were considered to be in a state so dangerous or injurious to health as to be unfit for human habitation ... ..	9
3.	Number of dwelling houses in respect of which representations were made to the local authority with a view to the making of closing orders ... ..	0
4.	Number of dwelling houses in respect of which closing orders were made by the local authority. ... ..	0
5.	Number of dwelling houses closed voluntarily by owner ... ..	0
6.	Number of dwelling houses the defects in which were remedied without the making of closing orders ... ..	5
7.	Number of dwelling houses which, after the making of closing orders, were made fit for human habitation... ..	0
8.	General character of the defects found to exist in the dwelling houses inspected.— The general defects were dampness, want of damp proof courses, want of yard paving and general Sanitary defects remedied by notice.	

In conclusion I would like to thank the Chairman and members of the Public Health Committee as well as my fellow officials for the kind assistance I have always on all occasions received, which has been of the greatest assistance to me in carrying out my duties.

I have the honor to be, Gentlemen,

Your Obedient Servant,

GEORGE HOPE.

## Adoptive Acts, Bye-laws, and Regulations in force.

ADOPTIVE ACTS.	Whether adopted or not, if so, date of approval of last Bye-laws.
Infectious Disease (Prevention) Act 1890	Yes. Adopted 12th April. 1902.
Public Health Acts Amendment Act, 1890, Part III.	Yes. Adopted 27th October, 1902.
Housing of the Working Classes Act, 1890, Part III.	Yes. Adopted 19th October, 1900.
Public Health Acts Amendment Act, 1907.	Parts II., III., Sections 52, 53, 54, 55, 56, 57, 58, 59, 60, 62, 63, 64, 65, and 66, in Part IV., Part V., Part VI., and Sections 92, 93, and 95, in Part X., adopted 10th. December, 1908.
Notification of Births Act 1907.	Yes. Adopted 19th June, 1912.
<b>Bye-Laws.</b> <b>COMPULSORY.</b>	
Common Lodging Houses (P.H.A. 1875, Sec. 80.)	Yes. Adopted 15th February, 1887.
Slaughter Houses (P.H.A. 1875, Sec. 169.)	Yes. Adopted 15th February, 1887.
PERMISSIVE.	
Cleansing, &c. and removal of refuse. (P.H.A., 1875, Sec. 44.)	Yes. Adopted 15th February, 1887.
Houses let in Lodgings. (P.H.A., 1875, Sec. 90.)	Yes. Adopted 8th August, 1902. Cubic Space. 300 cubic feet for each adult in a room used for sleeping exclusively and 400 cubic feet in a room for living and sleeping. This is not enough, and causes over-crowding.
Tents, Vans, Sheds, &c. (H.W.C.A. 1885, Sec. 9 (2).)	Yes. Adopted 19th December, 1906.
Prevention of Nuisances. (P.H.A., 1875, Sec. 44.)	Yes. Adopted 15th February, 1887.
Keeping of Animals. (P.H.A., 1875, Sec. 44.)	Yes. Adopted 15th February, 1887.
New Streets and Buildings (P.H.A., 1875, Sec. 157; and P.H.A.A.A., 1890, Sec. 23.)	Yes. Adopted 19th September, 1905.
Open Spaces. (O.S.A., 1887, Sec. 5.)	Yes. Adopted 19th February, 1902.



Adoptive Acts, Bye-laws, and Regulations in force.  
*Continued.*

ADOPTIVE ACTS.	Whether adopted or not, if so, date of approval of last Bye-laws.
<p><b>Bye-Laws.</b>  <b>COMPULSORY.</b></p>	
<p>Removal of Filth through Streets.  (P.H.A.A.A. 1890, Sec. 6.)</p>	<p>Yes. Adopted 16th November, 1909.</p>
<p>Drainage of Existing Buildings.  (P.H.A.A.A., 1890, Sec. 23.)</p>	<p>Yes. Adopted 16th November, 1909.</p>
<p><b>Regulations.</b>  <b>PERMISSIVE.</b></p>	
<p>Communications between Drains and Sewers.  (P.H.A., 1875, Sec. 21.)</p>	<p>Yes. Adopted 19th September, 1905.</p>
<p>Dairies, Cowsheds and Milkshops.  (D.C. &amp; M. Orders.)</p>	<p>Yes. Adopted 1st January, 1905.</p>



**TABLE 1.**  
**Vital Statistics of Whole District during 1914 and previous Years.**  
**NAME OF DISTRICT, HANWELL URBAN.**

Year.	Population estimated to Middle of each Year.	BIRTHS.			TOTAL DEATHS REGISTERED IN THE DISTRICT.		TRANSFERABLE DEATHS.		NETT DEATHS BELONGING TO THE DISTRICT.			
		Un-corrected Number	NETT.		Number	Rate.	of Non-residents registered in the District.	of Residents not registered in the District.	Under 1 Year of Age.		At all Ages.	
			Number.	Rate.					Number.	Rate per 1,000 Net Births	Number.	Rate.
1.	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
1909	21,354	533	533	24.9	160	7.4	2	25	48	90.5	183	8.5
1910	21,852	503	503	23.0	141	6.4	3	39	33	65.6	177	8.09
1911	19,129	509	518	27.0	210	10.9	5	55	73	140.9	260	13.5
1912	19,424	525	539	22.7	148	7.6	5	42	37	68.6	185	9.5
1913	20,856	467	478	22.9	150	7.1	7	50	42	87.9	193	9.2
1914	21,013	471	480	22.08	177	8.4	3	57	52	108.3	231	10.9

Area of District in acres (land and inland water) 1067      Total population at all ages, 19,129.      Total families or separate occupiers 3,441.  
At Census of 1911

TABLE 2.

Cases of Infectious Diseases Notified during the Year 1914. (For notes see final page.)

Notifiable Disease.	NUMBER OF CASES NOTIFIED.										Total Cases Notified in each Locality.						Total Cases Removed to Hospital.
	At all Ages.	at Ages. Years.															
		Under 1	1 to 5	5 to 15.	15 to 25.	25 to 45.	45 to 65.	65 & up wards.	1 N.	2 E.C.	3 W.C.	4 S.	5 C.L.D. Schools	6 Park Schools			
Small-Pox ...	...																
Cholera ...	...																
Diphtheria (including membranous croup)	35	6	27		2				8	2	4	5	27				
Erysipelas ...	25	1	3		9	8	4	2	16	5	1	1	1				
Scarlet fever ...	126	36	79	8	3			22	59	24	15	3	76				
Typhus fever...	...																
Enteric fever ...	1				1			1									
Relapsing fever ...	...																
Continued fever ...	...																
Puerperal fever ...	3			1	2			1	1	1							
Cerebro-spinal Meningitis ...	...																
Poliomyelitis ...	...																
Ophthalmia Neonatorum	1	1								1							
Pulmonary Tuberculosis ...	42		4	10	21	6	1	6	10	20	6		33				
Other forms of Tuberculosis ...	19	1	1	1	9	1	1	3	4	10	2		6				
Totals ...	252	2	44	118	20	47	15	6	98	69	27	8	143				

TABLE 3.

Causes of, and Ages at Death during the Year 1914.

Causes of Death.	Net Deaths at the subjoined Ages of "Residents" whether occurring within or without the District									Total Deaths whether of "Residents" or "Non- Residents" in Institutions in the District.
	All ages.	Under 1 year.	1 and under 2 years.	2 and under 5 years.	5 and under 15 years.	15 and un- der 25 years.	25 and un- der 45 years.	45 and un- der 65 years.	65 and upwards	
All Causes Certified.	231	52	4	5	17	9	37	43	64	
" " Uncertified										
Enteric Fever ... ..	1						1			
Small Pox ... ..					1					
Measles ... ..	1									
Scarlet Fever ... ..										
Whooping Cough ... ..	10	9		1						
Diphtheria and Croup ... ..	2				1		1			
Influenza ... ..	1						1			
Erysipelas ... ..										
Phthisis (Pulmonary Tuberculosis)	20				2	5	6	6	1	
Tuberculous Meningitis	5	1		1	3					
Other Tuberculous Diseases ... ..	2				1				1	
Cancer, malignant disease ... ..	16						4	6	6	
Rheumatic Fever ... ..	3				1			1	1	
Meningitis ... ..	1				1					
Organic Heart Disease	24				4		8	5	7	
Bronchitis ... ..	20	5		1			1	5	8	
Pneumonia (all forms)	19	4	4		1		3	2	5	
Other diseases of Res- piratory organs ... ..	3						1	2		
Diarrhoea and Enteri- tis ... ..	4	3						1		
Appendicitis and Typhlitis ... ..										
Cirrhosis of Liver ... ..	1								1	
Alcoholism ... ..										
Nephritis and Bright's Disease ... ..	11					1	3	5	2	
Puerperal Fever ... ..	1						1			
Other accidents and diseases of Pregnancy and Parturition...	1						1			
Congenital Debility and Malformation, includ- ing Premature Birth ... ..	26	26								
Violent Deaths, ex- cluding Suicide ... ..	2			1						
Suicide ... ..	1						1	1		
Other Defined Dis- eases ... ..	56	4		1	2	3	5	9	32	
Diseases ill-defined or unknown.										
	231	52	4	5	17	9	37	43	64	

TABLE 4.  
Infant Mortality.

1914. Nett Deaths from stated causes at various Ages under 1 Year of Age.

CAUSE OF DEATH.	Under 1 week.	1-2 weeks.	2-3 weeks.	3-4 weeks.	Total under 4 weeks.	4 weeks and under 3 months.	3 months and under 6 months.	6 months and under 9 months.	9 months and under 12 months.	Total Deaths under 1 year.
All causes { Certified. Uncertified.										
{ Small-pox ... .. Chicken-pox ... .. Measles ... .. Scarlet fever ... .. Whooping-cough ... .. Diphtheria and Croup						1	2	4	2	9
Erysipelas ... ..										
{ Tuberculous Meningitis Abdominal Tuberculosis other tuberculous diseases						1				1
Meningitis ( <i>not Tuberculous</i> ) ... ..										
Convulsions ... ..	1				1					1
Laryngitis ... ..						1	3	1		5
Bronchitis ... ..						2		1	1	4
Pneumonia (all forms) ...						1				1
{ Diarrhœa ... .. Enteritis ... ..								1	1	2
Gastritis ... ..										
Syphilis ... ..				1	1					1
Rickets ... ..										
Suffocation, overlying ...										
Injury at birth ... ..										1
Atelectasis ... ..	1				1					3
{ Congenital Malformations Premature birth ... .. Atrophy, Debility and Marasmus ... ..	2 8 2	1 2			3 10 5	1				11
Other Causes... ..			3			4	3	1		12
Totals	14	3	3	1	21	11	9	7	4	52

Nett Births in the year legitimate 460; illegitimate 20.  
Nett Deaths in the year of legitimate infants 44; illegitimate infants 8.



# Annual Report

OF THE

## Inspector of Nuisances

FOR THE YEAR, 1914.

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GENTLEMEN,

I have again to present to you my Annual Report shewing the work carried out by my Department during the past year.

### Inspections.

Premises visited on complaint ... ..	425
Houses visited in connection with infectious disease	223
Houses inspected under the Housing and Town Planning Act (House to House) ... ..	216
Re-inspections re abatement of Nuisances... ..	3,729
<hr style="width: 10%; margin-left: auto; margin-right: 0;"/>	
Total number of Inspections and Re-inspections	4,593

During the year 1192 nuisances or contraventions of byelaws have been reported and subsequently abated, the nature of the same will be found in the tabulated forms at the end of the Report; 268 cautionery and 316 statutory notices have been served calling for the abatement of the nuisances. In connection with the above 112 interviews took place with owners or their agents.

I am pleased to again have to record that no proceedings were taken for the abatement of any nuisances or contraventions of byelaws.

Complaints have been made during the year as to nuisances arising from noise, and from noisy animals, but these nuisances do not come within the scope of Sanitary law and no action could be taken by your Inspector, advice was given to all applicants as to the procedure to be taken for the abatement of the nuisances, and forms supplied.

### **Housing and Town Panning Act.**

#### **(HOUSE TO HOUSE INSPECTION)**

Houses to the number of 216 were inspected House to House under the above Act; and 9 houses were certified by the Medical Officer of Health as being in such condition as to be unfit for habitation. On representation being made to the owners 5 were made fit for habitation without closing and the necessary works with regard to the other 4 is now in course of progress. Owing to the large number of cases of infectious disease, during the period from the middle of September to the end of the year, inspections under the above Act could not be made, the whole of the time being taken up in dealing with infectious cases.

The houses in 127 cases were occupied by members of one family with an aggregate number of 473 above 10 years and 197 under 10 years, an average of 5.3 per house. The remaining 89 houses were occupied by two families, the numbers occupying being 449 over 10 years and 329 under 10 years, an average of 8.7 per house.

No case of overcrowding was found during the course of the above inspections, the numbers given above, being as stated by the occupiers.



### Infectious Disease.

Infected houses to the number of 223 were visited in connection with infectious disease, and 651 re-visits were made to the infected houses. The following table shows the number of cases (excluding those from the Park and Central London District Schools) notified; number removed to Isolation Hospital and the number nursed at home:—

Diphtheria.	Cases notified ...	...	...	26
	Removed to Hospital ...	...	...	18
	Nursed at Home ...	...	...	8
Scarlet Fever.	Cases notified ...	...	...	121
	Removed to Hospital ...	...	...	69
	Removed to Private Hospital ...	...	...	3
	Nursed at Home ...	...	...	49

Of the 87 cases removed by the Council to the Isolation Hospital, the average length of stay was 43.9 days and the cost £17 5 9½ plus cost of removal, per patient. The total cost amounted to £1,504 3 6.

From the middle of September to the end of the year, there was, in common with other parts of Middlesex, a prevalence of Scarlet Fever. Great difficulty was experienced with the removal of cases to the Isolation Hospital; the Ealing Hospital Authorities owing to the accommodation being filled up, reluctantly refused to take many of the cases, and although the Acton Authorities obliged us by taking 15 cases, 49 cases had to be nursed at home. This entailed that strict supervision had to be kept on the infected houses and practically during the whole of the above named period, my time was taken up with infectious disease.

Disinfection of infected rooms to the number of 193 was carried out and in 156 cases the room was stripped; 1,736

articles of infected bedding were removed and disinfected. A large number of books belonging to the Free Library which had been lent to occupiers of houses in which cases of infectious disease subsequently occurred were disinfected, before being put into circulation and notice in each case was sent to the Librarian that no other books be issued to the said houses until the premises were declared free from infection.

Communications with regard to infectious diseases to the number of 1,048 were sent to the County Medical Officer of Health, Schools, Laundries etc.

The infected rooms are sprayed with Formalin and afterwards fumigated with Formalin Tablets and where necessary the rooms are stripped also, and the bedding is disinfected by steam.

Disinfectant is supplied free to all residents of the district and 4,062 applications were made, an average of nearly 78 per week.

Twenty-six van loads of infected bedding were removed from the Park Schools and disinfected.

### Drainage Examinations.

Three hundred and forty-seven tests have been applied to drains, either by smoke, water or opening up, on complaint or after infectious disease, or during reconstruction or on completion of work.

Thirty nine houses have been entirely re-drained, and particular attention is given to this branch of the work. The new drains are laid on and benched up in concrete, and where passing under the building entirely embedded in concrete. The owner is always advised where the drains pass under the

house to put in an iron drain and this is now frequently done. The drains are submitted to the water test, before being covered up; and again when the work is finally completed. Plans of all new drainage are made for future reference.

### Yard Paving.

In practice it is found that many cases of dampness are aggravated by want of some kind of impervious pavement around the house, so as to carry off the surface water to the drain inlet; and so preventing the same water sinking into the ground. In addition to this it is often found that the unpaved surfaces are used for the keeping of fowls, and the surface becomes polluted. The occupiers again in order to fill up any depression in the ground, throw down the house refuse to fill up the said depression thus aggravating the pollution.

It is only lately that power has been given by legislation to deal with this matter, and special attention has been given to this work. with the result that the surfaces of yards have been paved, with an impervious material, or where paved and in bad condition, repaired in 143 instances.

### Receptacles for House Refuse.

Fifty-four new galvanised Ashbins were provided in lieu of defective receptacles and it is an important matter that these receptacles should be kept in a proper condition, especially where there is not any secondary means of access to the house, and the ashbin and contents have to be carried through the house.

### Drinking Water Cisterns.

Under the Public Health Acts Amendment Act 1907 a cistern so placed or constructed as to allow of the contamination of the water in the same is deemed to be a nuisance. In the great majority of cases the said storage cistern is placed in the roof and there are no means of inspection, but where the cistern can be inspected this is done. Where the cistern is placed in such a position as to be wholly unsuitable the owner is advised to do away with the cistern and place a draw off tap on the main supply and in 34 instances this was done, and in 47 cases proper covers were supplied.

### Smoke Observations.

There were 67 timed observations of works chimneys within the district, and in one instance a notice was served to abate the nuisance arising from the emission of black smoke. One complaint was received as to a smoke nuisance and special observations were kept upon the works complained of. The nuisance caused by the emission of black smoke in great quantities from the chimneys of private houses does not come within the scope of the above observations.

### Bakehouses.

The bakehouses on the register number eleven; four of these are underground bakehouses, and have been certified fit for use by the Council. Thirty-nine inspections have been made and in 6 instances it was necessary to point out to the occupiers that limewashing, required twice yearly, had not been complied with. The limewashing was carried out however when the occupiers attention was drawn to the matter.



### **Laundries.**

There are 13 Laundries within the District, to which 21 visits have been made. Only one contravention has been found viz. copy of abstract not affixed as required, and this was notified to the Factory Inspector.

There are also a number of Laundries employing power, but this is a matter which does not come under the control of your Inspector.

### **Workshops.**

There are 15 Workshops consisting of various trades, most of which are Dressmakers, Milliners and Blouse makers in a small way. Thirty-four visits have been made. In two cases no abstract of the act was affixed and this was reported to the Factory Inspector.

### **Outworkers.**

The total number of lists received during the year was 19 relating to 16 Outworkers. Thirty-six visits have been made and the premises with one exception found to be in a clean condition. The work is generally of small quantity and is mainly done in the living room. There was no case of infectious disease in these houses.

### **Cowsheds, Dairies and Milkshops.**

There were 19 Milksellers on the register at the end of the year. Forty-six visits were made to milksellers premises and in three cases it was necessary to point out the want of care in the storage of milk. This was due to the milkseller failing to keep the milk covered, so as to prevent the contamination of the same by flies, dust etc.

### Slaughter Houses.

There are three of the above premises within the district two registered and one licensed. Sixty-eight visits have been made and only one contravention found, viz. want of lime-washing. The visits are made if possible when slaughtering is being carried out, but this is a matter of chance, as the slaughtering occurs at different times.

No unsound meat was found, the meat being generally found to be of good quality.

In connection with the food supply your Inspector has on several occasions been consulted by tradesmen as to the soundness of the articles of food in their possession.

The following articles were found to be unsound or unwholesome and were surrendered by the holder and destroyed.

2	Boxes of Skate
1	Box „ Mackerel.
1	„ „ Herrings.
1	„ „ Cod.
1	„ „ Kippers.
1	Bushel of Whelks.

In these cases a certificate was granted to the tradesman stating that the said articles were unsound and unwholesome and unfit for food. The giving of the above certificates tends to make the tradesman submit any doubtful article for inspection as, upon producing the certificate to the wholesale dealer, the cost of the article is refunded to the tradesman.

### Tents, Vans and Sheds.

Two Tents and Five Vans were inspected in the district and, upon inspection made, the occupiers removed



from the district. With the exception of one, they were all in the High Lane. The other van is situate at Macklin's Pit, and is provided with closet accommodation and water storage cistern.

### **Food and Drugs Acts.**

Samples under these Acts are not taken by your Inspector, but by the Middlesex County Council Inspector and no return is made as to the number of samples taken and the result of the analysis of same to your Council.

### **Annual Report of the Working of the Canal Boats Acts and Regulations for the year 1914.**

1.—The Boats are inspected at the Wharf, known as Macklin's Dock, which is the only stopping place on the length of Canal in the District, and visits were made by the Inspector to this Wharf.

2.—THE NUMBER OF BOATS INSPECTED.—During the year 1914, 8 Canal Boats were visited and inspected. The Boats were in the aggregate registered for 21 adults and 14 children, and the number living on board at the time of inspection was 8 adult males, 5 adult females and 13 children, giving an average to each boat of 3.2.

The number of boats stopping or unloading in the District continues to be very small, owing to the lack of building in the District, the boats being generally employed in the carrying of building materials. The only stopping place is that known as Macklin's Dock, and this is now practically disused and is closed.

Numerous visits have been made, and in a great majority of the visits there were no boats to inspect. The boats were

kept generally in a clean condition, and no cause for complaint could be made with regard to uncleanness or overcrowding of same.

3.—INFRINGEMENTS.—The Boats inspected were found to be in a good structural condition and weatherproof, and there was no infringement found.

4.—LEGAL PROCEEDINGS.—No legal proceedings were taken during the year.

5.—INFECTIOUS DISEASES.—There were no cases of Infectious Disease notified on any of the boats plying in the District.

### Cemeteries.

The Cemeteries within the District have been visited, and these have been kept in good order, and there has been no cause for complaint.

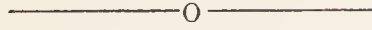
In conclusion I have again to thank the Council and Dr. Hope, the Medical Officer of Health, for their cordial support in the carrying out of my various duties.

I am, Gentlemen,

Your obedient Servant,

H. R. THOMAS.

# SANITARY WORK.



## PARTICULARS AS TO STAFF—

Employed in Sanitary Department, specify if Inspectors are engaged in any other duties, and if so, what :—

H. R. THOMAS, Inspector of Nuisances and Inspector under the Petroleum Acts.

Miss K. E. WILLIAMS, Health Visitor.

## INSPECTIONS—

Number of Premises inspected on Complaint	...	425
Number of Premises inspected in connection with Infectious Diseases	... ..	223
Number of Premises under periodical Inspection		80
Houses Inspected from House-to-House (H. and T.P. Act, Sect. 17).	... ..	216
Total Number of Inspections and Re-inspections made		4,593

## DWELLING HOUSES and Action under H. and T.P. Act, 1909.

Number of Houses found to be in a state Dangerous or Injurious to Health (Sect. 17).	... ..	9
Number of Representations made to the local Authority by M.O.H. with a view to making of Closing Orders (Sect. 17).	... ..	9
Number of Closing Orders made by L.A. (Sect. 17).	...	1
Number of Houses made Habitable without Closing Orders	... ..	5

## ACTION TAKEN. (Other than under H. and T.P. Act.)

Cautionary or Intimation Notices Given	...	...	268
Statuary Orders Issued	...	...	316

## COMMON LODGINGS HOUSES.

Number Registered under Bye-Laws	...	...	None
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## MOVABLE DWELLINGS, CARAVANS, TENTS, &amp;c.

Number observed during the Year	...	...	7
Number Removed from District	...	...	6

## BAKEHOUSES.

Number in District	...	...	11
Contraventions of Factory Acts.	...	...	6

## SLAUGHTER HOUSES.

Number on Register	...	...	3
Number of Inspections made	...	...	68

## COW-SHEDS.

Number of Inspections made	...	...	None
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## DAIRIES AND MILKSHOPS.

Number on Register	...	...	19
Number of Inspections made	...	...	46
Contraventions of Regulations	...	...	3

## UNSOUND FOOD.

Fish seized and surrendered.

Two Boxes of Skate; 1 Box of Mackerel; 1 Box of Herrings;  
1 Box of Cod; 2 Boxes of Kippers; 1 Bushel of Whelks.

Method of disposal—Destructor.

## WATER SUPPLY and WATER SERVICE.

Percentage of Houses supplied from Public Water Service	...	...	...	...	...	...	100.0
Cisterns: Cleansed, Repaired, Covered &c.	...	...	...	...	...	...	47
Draw-Taps placed on Mains	...	...	...	...	...	...	34
Percentage of Houses supplied on Constant System	...	...	...	...	...	...	100

DRAINAGE and SEWERAGE of EXISTING BUILDINGS.  
WATER CLOSETS.

Repaired, Supplied with Water, or otherwise Improved	96
Percentage of Houses provided with Water Closets	99.9

## DRAINS.

Examined, Tested, Exposed, &c.	...	...	...	347	
Unstopped, Repaired, Trapped, &c.	...	...	...	173	
Waste Pipes, Rain Water Pipes Disconnected Repaired &c.	...	...	...	...	73
New Soil Pipes or Ventilating Shafts fixed	...	...	...	13	
Existing Soil Pipes or Ventilating Shafts repaired	...	...	...	9	
Disconnecting Traps or Chambers Inserted	...	...	...	34	
Reconstructed	...	...	...	...	39
Percentage of Houses Draining into Sewers	...	...	...	99.9	
Cesspools : Abolished, and Drain connected to Sewer	...	...	...	1	

## DISINFECTION.

Rooms Disinfected.	Ordinary Infectious diseases	...	140
Phthisis	...	...	53
Rooms Stripped and Cleansed	...	...	156
Articles Disinfected or Destroyed :	Ordinary Infectious diseases	...	1,358
Phthisis	...	...	378

## DUST.

New Bins provided	...	...	...	...	...	54
How frequently is dust removed from each house?	...	weekly				



Number of Complaints of Non-Removal received	...	2
Method of Disposal.	... ..	Destructor

# SUNDRY NUISANCES ABATED.

Overcrowding	... ..	4
Smoke	... ..	1
Accumulation of Refuse	... ..	9
Foul Ditches, Ponds, &c. and Stagnant Water	...	1
Foul Pigs and other Animals	... ..	2
Dampness	... ..	101
Yards repaved or repaired	. ...	143
Other Nuisances	... ..	236

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### 3.—Home Work.

#### Outworkers' List, Section 107.

Lists received from Employers sending twice in the year.

#### NATURE OF WORK—

WEARING APPAREL.—Making &c...	..	..	17
Stuffed toys ..	..	..	2

#### OUTWORKERS—

Workmen ..	..	..	14
Stuffed toys	..	..	2

### 4.—Registered Workshops.

Workshops on the Register (s. 131) at the end of the year.

Laundries	..	..	..	13
Bakehouses	..	..	..	11
Workshops, Various	..	..	..	15
Domestic Workshops	..	..	..	4
Outworkers	..	..	..	16

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Total number of Workshops on Register	..	59
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### 5.—Other Matters.

Matters notified to H.M. Inspector of Factories :—

Failure to affix Abstract of the Factory and Workshop Acts (s. 133, 1901)	..	..	..	0
Action taken in matters referred by H.M. Inspector as remediable under the Public Health Acts, but not under the Factory and Workshops Acts (s. 5, 1901)				
Notified by H.M. Inspector	..	..	..	2
Reports (of action taken) sent to H.M. Inspector				2
Underground Bakehouses (s. 101)	..	..		4

## Factories, Workshops, Workplaces and Homework.

### 1.—Inspection.

Including Inspections made by Sanitary Inspectors or Inspectors of Nuisances.

Premises.	Number of Inspections.	Number of Written Notices.	Number of Pro- secutions.
Factories (including Factory Laundries) ...	1		
Workshops (including Workshop Laundries) ...	137		
Workplaces (other than Outworkers' premises included in part 3 of this report). ...			
Total ...	138		

### 2.—Defects found.

Particulars.	Number of Defects Found.	Number of Defects Remedied.	Number of Defects Referred to H.M. Inspector.	Number of Pro- secutions.
<i>Nuisances under the Public Health Acts :—</i>				
Want of cleanliness ...	6	6		
Want of ventilation ...				
Overcrowding ...				
Want of drainage of floors ...				
Other nuisances ...	2	2		
Sanitary accommodation—				
Insufficient ...				
Unsuitable or defective				
Not separate for sexes ...				
<i>Offences under the Factory and Workshop Acts :—</i>				
Illegal occupation of underground bake- house (s. 101) ...				
Breach of special sanitary requirements for bakehouses (ss 97 to 100) ...				
Other offences ...				
Total ...	8	8		

|| Including those specified in sections 2 3 7 and 8 of the Factory and Workshop Act as remediable under the Public Health Acts

# Report

—OF—

## Health Visitor.

1914.

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GENTLEMEN,

Allow me to submit to you a summary report of the work of "Health Visitor," in your District during the past year.

### Tuberculosis.

The opening of the County Dispensary at Acton has increased the facility for examination of patients at an early stage which is a great advantage, and we are hoping for a still greater degree of benefit in that way when the West Ealing Dispensary is opened, which we expect early in the year.

Non-Insured persons, and also School Children—all Children—now come under the care of the County Tuberculosis Officer, and receive such treatment as their case requires.

"Contact" and "Suspect" cases are always strongly urged to go for examination, and many gladly avail themselves of the opportunity promptly; while some show reluctance to seek advice, not feeling "very bad," thereby we fear, endangering their chance of complete recovery.

Several batches of children have been taken to the Dispensary during the year. Several have been discharged from attendance as *free* from any trace of the disease,

others are still under observation and pay periodical visits, as directed by the Doctor.

The Number of New Cases Notified	61
„ „ Pulmonary „ „	... 42
Other sort—5 Glands. 4 Spine. 2 Brain.	
2 Knee. 1 Intestines. 1 Abdomn. 1 Ankle.	
1 Throat. 1 Nose and Ear. 1 Bladder.	
... .. Total	19.

The Number of cases admitted to Hospital or Sanatorium	... 39
of which PULMONARY cases numbered	... 33
and OTHER SORT	... 6

The Number of Deaths recorded is	... 20
and of these—died at Home	... 14
Died in Hospital	... 6

8 of the Patients who died at home had received Institutional Treatment.

### Births.

471 Births were notified in accordance with the Regulations of the Notification of Births Act.

17 were Still-born. 14 Boys. 3 Girls.

17 Illegitimate Births were registered in the District and 3 outside.

Visiting the homes where births have occurred has been continued.

In a great number of cases it has been necessary to pay very frequent visits for a considerable period.



Sometimes daily for a week or two other times weekly, and we believe in a very great number of cases, this visiting has had much to do with the improvement in the health of many delicate Babies.

### Infant Mortality.

The death rate of Children under 1 year is very high this year.

May I draw attention to a few interesting details?

21 deaths were of Infants under 1 month of which 14 were under 1 week and 6 were under 1 day.

7 of these, of whom full particulars are recorded, were not born in Hanwell, viz.—

1 child was born in the Infirmary died there and was buried there. (Never in Hanwell at all.)

1 Two months, came to Hanwell 3 days before death.

1 Two months, was born in Isleworth Infirmary, came out ill one week before death.

2 Two months, only in Hanwell for two weeks prior to death, were ill when brought into the District.

1 Ten months.

1 Eleven months.

These both "Nurse" children and only in Hanwell a few weeks, and brought to our notice when seriously ill and a Doctor attending.

### Nurse Children.

There are a great number of "Nurse Children" residing in Hanwell. These have their names registered and are visited by the Inspector Infant Life Protection Act. But they are

not in any official way Notified to the Local Authorities.

During the year 25 of these little ones have been discovered in the course of visiting the homes, the greater number of them are known to be illegitimate.

### **School Notification.**

#### **CONTAGIOUS DISEASES.**

Whooping Cough 124. Mumps 156. Chicken Pox 118.  
Measles 96. Impetigo 55. Ringworm 31. "Sore Throat"  
Rash, etc. 26. Ecxema 15. Scabies 15. Dirty and  
Neglected Children 22. Ophthalmia 16.

All these cases were seen by either local Doctor, Hospitals or West Ealing Dispensary.

These cases were visited, as early as possible after notification and where necessary kept under observation, until recovered. In all cases visited where no Doctor was in attendance, the parents were urged to keep the children isolated. In many cases it was found necessary to have a Doctor called in promptly, as serious conditions were discovered, quite unsuspected by the parents or those in charge.

When Home Treatment has been ordered by the Hospital Authorities, visits have been paid in order to supervise the carrying out of instructions—Bathing Eyes, Syringing Ears, &c.

### **Hospital Cases.**

Eight cases were taken into Hospital through special application being made when "Letters" were not procurable. In four cases, the arrangements for admission and removal of patients, were undertaken by request of the Doctor in attendance.

As in previous years, oversight has been exercised towards discharged patients, Mothers or Children, in all the cases which have been recommended for attention by the Hospital Authorities.

### **Relief.**

Such nourishment as Milk, Eggs, Virol, has been procured for many necessitous cases.

Articles of warm Clothing for Infants and young Children have also been given from time to time when urgently needed, frequently by the kind generosity of ladies in the District. For all such help we are most sincerely grateful.

Thanks are also due to the Hanwell Philanthropic Society, for kindly relieving several cases which were brought to their notice.

### **Ophthalmia Neonatorum.**

This disease was made compulsoily notifiable as from 1st., April, 1914. One case was notified according to the regulations. This was visited and kept under constant observation until recovery was complete.

### **Fabric Misdescription.**

This Act came into operation on the first day of January, 1914.

Since February, when the duty of enforcing the provision of the Act was entrusted to me, I have found no cause to suspect any infringement of the regulations. I have therefore pleasure in stating that in no single instance has it been necessary to apply the prescribed test.

### Lectures.

The "Lectures to Mothers" are still popular and well attended.

24 "Talks" have been given this year on such subjects as : —

1. Precautions against Communication of Consumption.
2. Enteritis—Epidemics. Causes. Best means to Prevent.  
How best to avoid danger, etc.
3. Home Hygiene—Fresh Air. General Cleanliness. Sleeping Accomodation.
4. Personal Hygiene—Baths. Clothes. Food. Sleep.
5. Parasites—Special reference and warnings with regard to the *house-fly* and the deadly peril of harbouring rubbish.

### Irregularities.

Non-Conformity to Notification of Births Act—

The Weekly returns of Birth Registrations shewed 17 Births registered during the year, which had not been previously notified in accordance with the requirements of the Act.

On investigation it was found that the omission was due, not to any desire on the part of the Doctor in attendance to evade the regulations, but rather to oversight in several instances, and in others to ignorance of the fact that the Notification of Births Act was in force in this District. (This on the part of Doctors outside the District).

The required notifications came to hand later.

### Lack of Skilled Attention.

On visiting a house a child of 10 days old was discovered, at whose birth neither a doctor nor yet a midwife had been in attendance. The birth had not been notified.

Much unsatisfactory and altogether false information was given. A second visit was paid the following morning, when it was found that the mother and child had disappeared, they left the house an hour or two after the first visit the previous evening, no address known.

The case was duly reported to the County Medical Officer.

### The Day Nursery.

The Day Nursery continues to grow in popularity, and in good work.

The attendances have gone up each year, and the increase this year is especially big.

In 1912 there were 4,577 attendances.

„ 1913	„	„	5,753	„
„ 1914	„	„	7,657	„

The Nursery is now a recognised centre for that important branch of female education—*the care and management of Infants and Children*.

The Board of Education Grant is £95 this year.

The older girls from the Council Schools attend one morning a week from 9 to 12 for a period of 3 months.

Instruction is given, which consists of *practical* as well as theoretical work, on three mornings a week. Eight girls form a class, so that there are 24 girls under training each week.



I should like to say just a word on the social conditions and the homes of the people amongst whom my work chiefly lies.

I certainly have not found any acute distress. Speaking generally, I believe the state of things to be wonderfully good.

There are of course cases of poverty, which now and again we are bound to have, but any really necessitous case, can and *does* get prompt and ample relief, so that on the whole, the condition of the so called poor is satisfactory and gives no just cause for complaint.

With regard to neglected children—children who are allowed to be dirty, and are insufficiently fed and insufficiently clothed. There are still some such in our midst. A few homes under our observation and also under the eye of the S.P.C.C. Inspector, homes where the conditions are so very unsatisfactory that it taxes all our vigilance to keep them within the bounds of the law.

At the same time there is a vast improvement in many ways, although the infant death rate is high this year, having been augmented, as already pointed out, by many cases quite beyond our control. We do not find the puny, ill-nourished babies we did a few years ago—babies whose poor health was often entirely due to ignorance and want of care.

I am, Gentlemen,

Yours faithfully,

KATHERINE E. WILLIAMS.

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NOTES TO TABLE 2—PAGE 22.

ISOLATION HOSPITAL—None. Patients received into the Ealing, Brentford and Acton Hospitals when there is accommodation.

SANATORIUM—South Mimms Small Pox Hospital.